

FEBRUARY 1923

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• THE • AMERICAN • SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



THE DANISH FOLK HIGH SCHOOL



One of 375 Illustrations in a 660 Page Book

Scandinavian Art

By Carl G. Laurin of Sweden, Emil Hannover of Denmark, and Jens Thiis of Norway

THERE are no better known writers on Scandinavian art than the three contributors to this volume. Each has written on the art of his own country, reviewing the great achievements of his countrymen in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture and selecting for illustration of the book the most characteristic and beautiful examples of the work of each artist. The Foundation takes pride in this book not only because of the distinction of the contributors to it and because of the abundance of clear and ideal illustrations, but also because it represents a high standard of book making and years of painstaking editorial work. An introduction correlating the three national sections has been written by the American critic, Dr. Christian Brinton. The jacket, a striking design of an on-coming Viking ship, has been executed by Trygve Hammer.

This book does more to take the mind of the reader to the countries of the North than any number of books of travel. He sees these countries as their own greatest artists see them. It is a book he will wish to own and to pass on to his friends.

It is only because the book is partially endowed that it is sold at \$8.00.

The Publication Committee

SEND ORDERS TO

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER OF THE REVIEW

ANDERS UHRSKOV is himself a prominent worker in the folk high schools on which he writes for *THE REVIEW*. In addition to his work as a teacher, he has been active as a writer and editor. He has published books of reading for folk high schools, besides short stories and books of folkloristic and historical contents.

ARNE KILDAL is by profession a librarian. He took a degree at the New York State Library School in Albany and afterwards gained experience in the Library of Congress. After his return to Norway, as head of the library in Bergen, he was active in introducing American library methods there. He has also been a contributor to Norwegian and American periodicals. When the Norwegian government decided to establish the office of press attaché in this country, the choice fell naturally on Mr. Kildal, and in the short time he has been here he has succeeded in stimulating greatly the American interest in Norway, both in commercial and literary fields.

JAMES CREESE, secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, last summer paid his first visit to the Scandinavian countries as leader of the Scandinavian group in the International Students' Tour.

JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, in the year and a half of his incumbency as American minister to Denmark, has been remarkably successful

in coming in touch with many phases of Danish life. In writing of university conditions he is on especially familiar ground, as he has had many years of university experience. He is an Orientalist of note, and before accepting the post in Copenhagen, was professor of Slavonic literature at Columbia



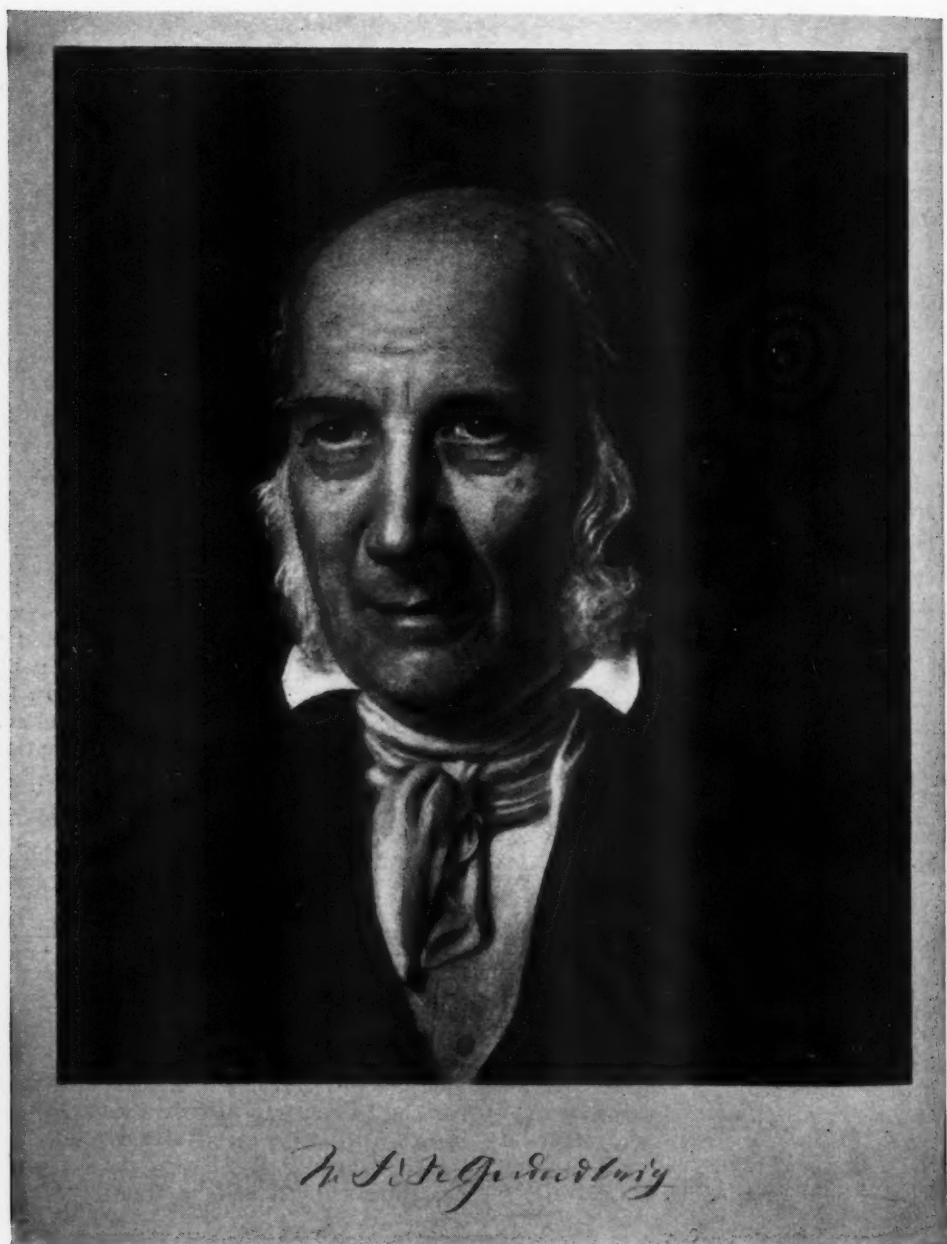
MINISTER PRINCE

University. Professor Prince, however, is not only a scholar, but a politician and man of affairs. He has taken part in the political life of his home state, New Jersey. In 1912, as president of the Senate, he became acting governor of the state upon the resignation of Woodrow Wilson.

FOR THE TRAVELER IN THE NORTH

Following its custom, the *REVIEW* will devote its spring numbers largely to descriptive articles of interest both to those who are buying their tickets for a summer in the Scandinavian countries and those who do their traveling in the library. A series of beautiful views from the new Dovre railroad in Norway and a bright article about Leirdra, the old viking capital, will be features of the

March number. The Exposition at Göteborg, which is expected to draw visitors from all the Scandinavian countries and for which thousands of Swedish-Americans are preparing and planning, will have the largest place in the April number. Not only the Exposition, but the city, its history, and its fascinating surroundings, will be described in illustrated articles.



N. F. S. GRUNDTVIG, AFTER A PAINTING BY CONSTANTIN HANSEN, 1847

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The Danish Folk High School

By ANDERS UHRSKOV

The Danish folk high school is a school for youth; this does not mean that it is a school only for young people, but it is a school for the youthful mind, for those who possess the joy of life, the longing for great goals, and the earnest determination to endeavor to reach them. This is the true viewpoint of youth, while old age holds that life is an eating place where everybody must fight to obtain the best place at the largest flesh-pot. To be sure, there is hardly any one among us who has not in his veins some of the thick blood of old age, but those who have retained a part of their youthful mind—and this may be found in old age, while on the other hand people young in years may be old in mind—will understand the idea of the folk high school: Love of work, faith in the values of life, and a struggle to share therein.

I have the pleasure of writing for American-Scandinavian readers, and they are, like all Americans, practical people. This is a virtue that I greatly appreciate, and I suggest, therefore, that we discuss the subject in a practical manner.

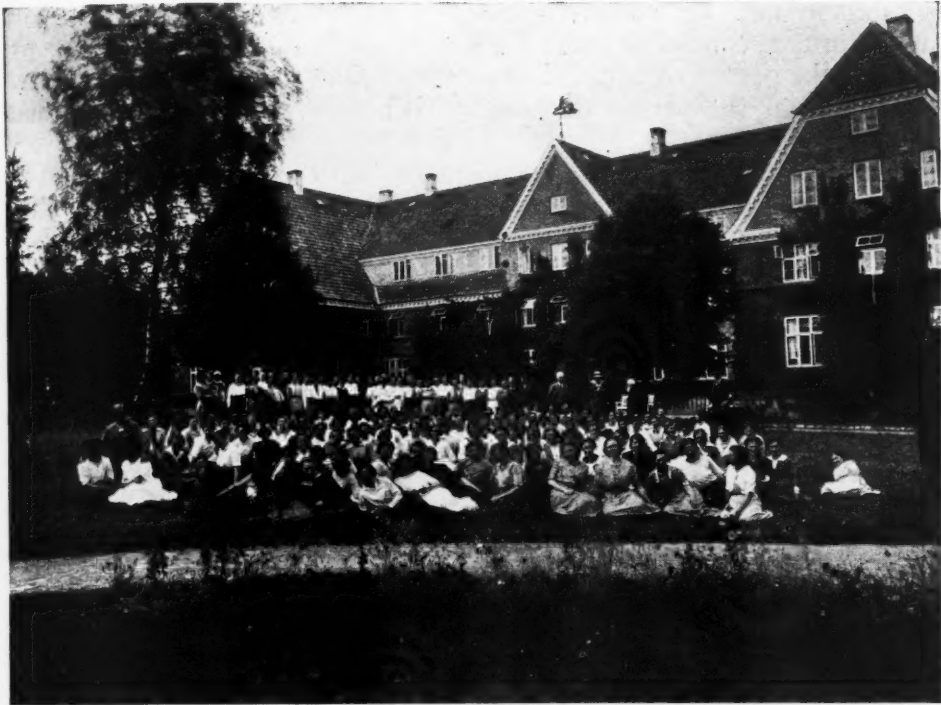
A folk high school is a school for young girls and boys at ages between eighteen and twenty-five years. Admission is voluntary; there is no final examination, and a course does not qualify the person for any particular profession. For instance, a young girl—let us call her Anna—has a cousin who has frequented the folk high school, and she tells about the wonderful things she learned there. Anna thinks about it for a while, and some day when her father is in particularly good spirits she informs him that she, too, would like to attend the school next summer. He grumbles a bit, says it costs a lot of money and that it does not pay, but in his heart he is rather pleased that his daughter wishes to get out into the world, and after sufficient

objection he gives his consent. A letter is sent to the headmaster of the school selected; Anna's name is entered on the books, and on the third day of May she makes her appearance in the school, shivering and very much excited.

The course lasts three months. Now, what can a person learn in that time? It all depends upon what he wants to learn. One thing, however, I can mention right away: He learns to sing. Singing first and last and all the time. Nothing that is taught in the high school is more valuable than singing. Song is the expression of the soul! Through singing we become familiar with the best poetry of a nation, such as hymns and folk-songs. Without singing some of the finest threads between our young people and Danish poetry would never have been woven. Song gives intensity to joy and relief in sorrow; it is the breath of the soul. And not alone this, but as community singing in the church transforms a number of church-goers into a congregation, thus singing changes a crowd of people from various places into an assembly. The assembly and the teacher are imbued with a sameness of purpose. Singing creates community spirit, that is to say a strong feeling of reciprocity and unity among all participants. In another sense, too, singing plays a part which, although of smaller importance, is by no means insignificant. In the high school there is no time for the study of the Norwegian and Swedish languages, but we have time to sing—indeed could not do without singing—Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish folk-songs; while through their ballads Björnson, Ivar Aasen, Tegnér, and Runeberg become our daily companions.

Another principal factor of the teaching in the high school is the *spoken word*. We high school teachers have no contempt for books. Quite the contrary. (The writer of these lines has published several himself.) But we are of the opinion that as the child gets its first spiritual food from seeing and hearing, and much later from reading, so also should the school which is not of a professional character, but whose aim is a moral awakening, begin by oral instruction. In the general subjects, such as arithmetic, Danish, physics, and geography, we use, of course, text-books, but in the main subject, *i.e.* history, the instruction takes place entirely by word of mouth. To those who grasp the spirit of history and who are fond of reading, the use of books will afterwards help to obtain a more extensive knowledge and a better understanding of the subject.

Last, but not least, I shall mention the value derived from companionship among the pupils; in fact some assert that this is the most important feature. To the large high schools pupils come from all parts of the country, and from Norway, Sweden, and Iceland. They are taught together, eat together, and spend their hours of leisure together, participate in the same discourses, and enjoy together any



FREDERIKSBORG HIGH SCHOOL

social affairs. They discuss matters that are brought up in the course of the lessons, and tell each other of their homes, relatives, and friends. This companionship, which often results in visits to the homes of comrades who live in different parts of the country, opens up the windows from one's own little corner to some other part of the country.

These three things, singing, oral instruction, and companionship, are the three pillars which carry the main nave of the Danish folk high school; there are also transepts, but I shall deal only with the large issues.

Now let us see how the days pass in such an institution. The pupils live entirely in the school; at seven o'clock in the morning the large bell sounds. Half an hour later coffee is served, so everybody has to hurry, and no sooner has this brown drink disappeared before the bell again rings, this time calling to morning prayer. A hymn is sung, the headmaster reads aloud from the Bible and repeats the creed and the Lord's prayer. Again a hymn is sung, perhaps Grundtvig's song "God's word it is our heritage," and a few minutes later the bell sounds once more. While participation in morning prayers is optional, everybody must attend the hours of instruction. During the first period all are gathered in the auditorium, and one of the teachers gives a lecture on some chapter of history; often it is some

prominent man or woman whose life and work is discussed. It is important, of course, to make the lecture interesting so that everybody follows the narrative, and it is also essential to point out the harmony in the life of the person discussed: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." During the following period the pupils are divided into several classes; for instance two classes are instructed in Danish while a third class is having gymnastics, every class beginning with a song. In the following period the class which has just had gymnastics is taught Danish, and vice versa. At eleven o'clock all assemble to listen to a lecture, or perhaps to take part in a discussion on a topic which has been started on a previous occasion. The subject may be physics or perhaps sociology. At twelve o'clock the dinner-bell rings, and you may rest assured that every one is hungry! Letters and packages are distributed. Some of the young people are pleased, while others are disappointed, hoping, however, that to-morrow will bring the expected letter.

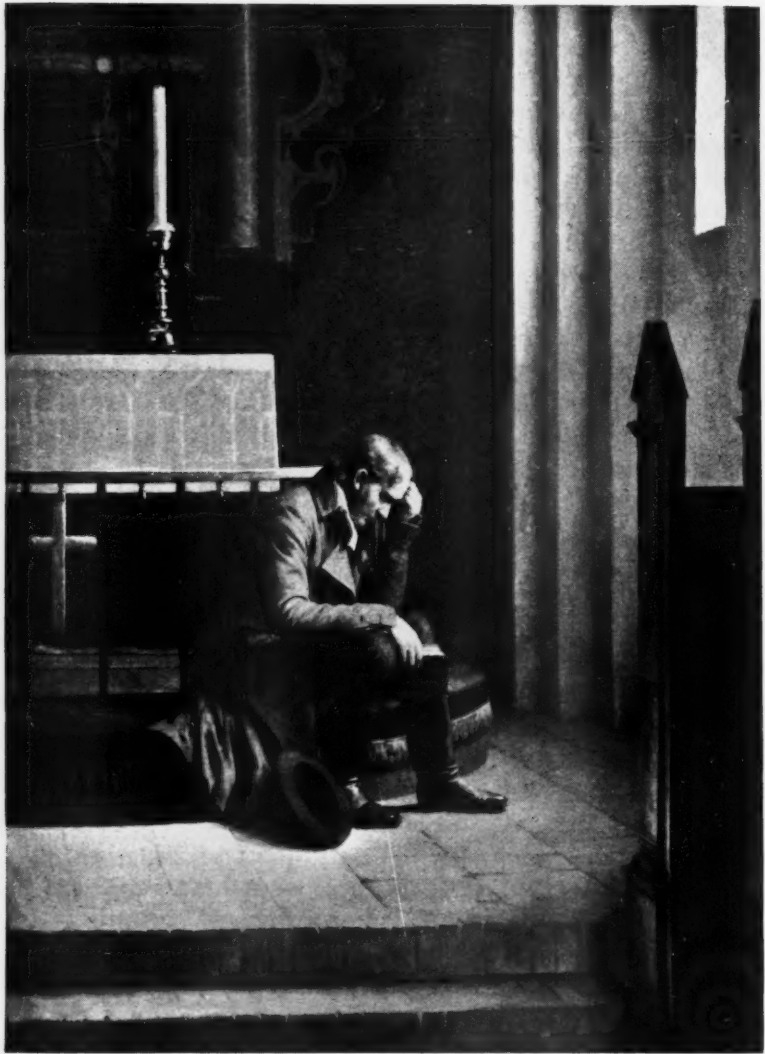
Then follows a rest period. The young people take a walk in the garden, which is laid out as a park, or they lie down in the grass looking up to the blue sky, while their thoughts and dreams follow the light clouds on their course far away. At half past one the prose of life returns, in the form of needlework for the girls and other manual work for the boys. When that is done, a cup of coffee is very enjoyable, and then follows a period in composition. The young women do not like this subject at all—it is so difficult they say; but the teacher considers it useful, so there is nothing to do but obey. Fortunately, however, it is not every day that there is composition. This is followed by one more subject, arithmetic, and after all these prosaic topics there is one more lecture, given by the headmaster, the subject of which is taken from the history of the Danish people in the nineteenth century. He depicts the national, political, religious, and literary movement of the last century grouped around the leading figures of that time. Thereupon follows supper and freedom. Some get their bicycles ready and take a ride to get acquainted with the surroundings; others spend a quiet evening thinking over the events of the day, or some of the girls take a walk along the road. With laughter and merriment, or in quiet earnest, those fine invisible threads which are called girlhood friendship are spun. Perhaps the evening may still bring an hour's reading aloud, or a concert at which the pupils' choir assists, or a whole crowd may adjourn to the playground, where soon after Danish and Swedish songs sound through the still summer night: "Come, come, fair swain and lead me in the dance."

In this manner the time passes and is indeed full of song. But the days are also filled with thought. Through the instruction in the Danish language with its study of Danish poems, through the lectures which deal with the movements of the time and the inward and out-

ward struggle of mankind, the listeners receive moral views, thoughts are instilled, and unrest and apprehension born: What am I to do? How shall I find my place in life? Where is my life work? What are my relations to my creator and to my fellow-men? It is the purpose of the folk high school not only to stimulate these questions which are necessary in life, but also to offer the young man and woman aid in solving their problems.

I have here given a sketch of the work of the high school. But how did this work originate? Did it come to us like a beautiful sunny summer day that suddenly breaks upon us? No, the blessings of life do not come so easily as that; like the beautiful summer day they arise only after the dark days of winter. The Danish folk high school owes its existence to two men, Grundtvig and Kold. The former conceived the idea, the latter laid its foundation. There is an old Danish proverb that says: "Nothing begets nothing," and I believe that my American readers will agree that this applies also outside of Denmark. But while this proverb is often taken to have reference only to material things, it applies just as much to the spiritual values. Life has very wisely arranged that everything has its price: we pay for what we get, and thus the folk high school has been born out of two men's anguish of mind, is built on their struggle and victory.

Let us stop and look at this struggle. N. F. S. Grundtvig, born September 8, 1783, was the son of a clergyman in Sjælland. At an early age he finished his theological studies, but although he was young in years, there was nothing youthful about him. He was a man of very positive views, critical and cold, who had not yet felt the contact of the infinite. But his hour came, and, as in so many cases, it came through a woman. Grundtvig was tutor on a Danish estate, and suddenly the passion of love seized this heretofore so self-sufficient young man: he fell in love with the beautiful young mistress of the house. He felt to the full life's sweetness, but also its bitterness. His peace of mind was gone, love had stirred his whole strong nature. But the flame had to be quelled, and so it was. His eyes had been opened to the sacredness of love, and now followed a rapture in the wonders of poetry and the strange life of olden time; in order to extinguish his illicit desire, he threw himself with all his might into his work. This sophisticated young man had become a struggling human being; he had experienced the awakening of love, he had learned the infinity of its sweetness and its bitterness, and this experience gave new color to his entire spiritual life. At that time (1807-1814) Denmark was at war with England, and suddenly Grundtvig realized that his country was in peril. He understood the danger of his country, for had he not been in danger himself? The mother tongue (*i.e.* poetry) together with his country (*i.e.* history) from now on occupy the first place in his passionate soul. Whosoever attacks either of these two vital



GRUNDTVIG IN UDBY CHURCH. FROM A PAINTING BY CARL THOMSEN, 1901

powers attacks in fact Grundtvig. During this struggle the home of his childhood—his pious father and his fiery mother—appears to him in a new and more significant light than ever before.

A few years later Grundtvig experienced a new visitation. He was instituted rector and had delivered his sermon choosing for his text: "Why has the word of the Lord disappeared from His house?" This sermon, which was published, caused great difference of opinion, but produced a still greater struggle within Grundtvig's own heart. Suddenly the question arose before him: Are you yourself a Christian? This question came upon him in so grave and threatening a manner



GRUNDTVIG LISTENING TO THE HYMN SINGING IN VARTOV CHURCH.
FROM A PAINTING BY CHR. DALSGAARD

that he wavered and collapsed; his soul was in the dark. The inward struggle was so violent that at times his mind was actually deranged, but also this time of tribulation ended in salvation. The first experience was an earthly awakening, the latter a religious inspiration; but Grundtvig paid dearly for both.

His visit in 1830 to England, where he studied old Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, played an important part in Grundtvig's development. He learned to admire the English freedom in thought and speech. During the years that followed, there was a great movement in Denmark for liberty, and the thought struck Grundtvig: If a people shall gain political freedom, it must first have a general education, and thus the great idea of a folk high school was born—a civic educational institution in which the young men and women of the people could

receive an education as Danes, as citizens, and as members of society, where they could be taught in their own tongue and by men who loved their country and their language and had the ability of communicating their ideals to others.

It was Grundtvig's idea to transform Sorö Academy, which was supported from an endowment given by the great writer of comedies, Ludvig Holberg, into a large folk high school. He wrote many pamphlets setting forth his plans, and expressed the desire to gather in Sorö "all that is truly Danish in sentiment, tongue, and thought, and let it foment freely in reciprocity of action." This plan of a folk high school in Sorö created considerable interest; but at the time the death of the king occurred, followed by the war of 1848, and the nation had other things to think about. Grundtvig had conceived the idea of a folk high school, but he did not advance any definite plans as to its manner of operation, and it was not he whom it was granted to carry out this new thought which for a long time caused great opposition among the upper classes. What were peasants and farmers to do with education? They would only become conceited and hard to govern. Grundtvig was fully occupied with his studies and writings: he wrote historical works, he became our greatest writer of hymns and folk-songs; he fought fearlessly against shallowness and formalism, whether found within the State Church or elsewhere. He had a firm belief in the future of the Danish and indeed all the Northern peoples and in their specific significance in the development of mankind. He was the greatest genius of the nineteenth century, the prophet of a new era.

Yet it was not he but Christen Kold (1816-1870), son of a simple shoemaker from a small town in Jutland, who became the practical founder of the folk high school. As a young man he studied to become a teacher and experienced at that time a religious awakening. Suddenly it became clear to him that God is love; while he had never denied this truth, it had merely occurred to him, as it did to so many others, as something vague and distant, but all of a sudden the thought forced itself upon him, and he, the sedate Jutlander, announced this truth to every one so that people almost doubted whether he was in his right mind. But this experience, which was the central point in Kold's life, was not acquired without penalty. He was engaged to be married, but the young woman could not understand this new life of his. They both suffered greatly, and one evening they met outside the village, where in deep distress and with tears they bid each other good-bye never to meet again. This was an awakening for which Kold paid dearly: he who sacrifices his love to his faith must know what faith means.

Another trial he experienced later while tutor on a large estate in South Jutland. At that time it was a fixed rule that children should

learn Bible stories and text-books by heart, no other method would do. To the children who were slow at learning this task often caused weeping and gnashing of teeth, in many cases it left a dislike for the lesson in religion. Among his pupils Kold had a little girl who was



C. KOLD, AFTER A LITHOGRAPH

very slow at learning by heart, and one day the thought occurred to him: why not tell the Bible stories like fairy-tales. He did so, and the children listened with beaming faces and remembered the stories better than ever. Thus Kold had made a discovery, the execution of which, however, met with great opposition from the authorities and often even from the parents. But in the course of time the method stood its test, and to-day there is hardly a school throughout the country in which Kold's discovery has not in a certain measure made its influence felt. Yet Kold could not obtain a position as a teacher unless he would let the children learn Bible stories by heart, and this he absolutely refused. There

was nothing for him but to emigrate and go to America, for in that country every one was free to believe and teach as he saw fit. It was, however, not to America but to Asia that Kold went; he took a position as assistant to a missionary, but before leaving he learned bookbinding so as to have a trade to fall back on. After a short time he kept the service of the missionary and established himself as a bookbinder in Smyrna, but for a long time no customers appeared, and Kold was not far from starvation when the first order arrived. From now on he had sufficient work, and for five years he remained in Smyrna where he learned three things: to be content with little, to take a broader view of human nature, and to keep silence. His return trip had to be as inexpensive as possible, so he walked on foot across Europe to Denmark.

The unrest which had marked his early life had subsided during the hardships he had experienced, and left him with a clearer outlook. He wanted to take up popular teaching in Christian doctrine, but only among grown people, and in 1851 he established a high school for young men in a small house in Ryslinge. He carried out the idea of lecturing without, however, neglecting the subjects taught in the



KOLD'S HIGH SCHOOL IN RYSLINGE

ordinary schools. The first winter he counted fifteen pupils; the fee was very small (the equivalent of about two dollars and a half for lodging, board, and tuition) but he was contented with very little, and he and his assistant teacher shared the living conditions of the pupils,

ate with them, and slept with them in an attic room. The goal was reached, and years afterwards Kold could say with joy and pride that not one of his pupils had lost in after life the inspiration received in his school. It was natural that Grundtvig should assist this activity by word and deed. Both Kold and Grundtvig had to fight many a hard battle with the authorities, and for a number of years Kold lived in very modest circumstances before his school won sufficient appreciation from the people. It was Kold's aim to help his fellow-men to face the never-ending battle between good and evil and to lead them to victory, or to use his own words, "to give the young people a start so they would never come to a standstill." He was especially gifted in this respect, and used his influence in his conversations with the pupils and in his lectures which expressed his moral views. There has hardly lived another teacher in Denmark who possessed the spiritual power of Kold; his life bore witness to a courage and uprightness possessed by few. Some anecdotes will illustrate this point. "There is not much Christian love among people," said Hans Weaver one day to Kold. "That is your own fault, Hans Weaver," replied Kold, "for when your wife asks you to do anything for her, you are sullen and cross, and how then can love exist?" Another time a clergyman said to Kold: "National feeling must help us to overcome this stupid idea of class distinction; we should all feel as one family, rich and poor, high and low." "That is true," replied Kold, "but why then did you let my man sit in the servant's hall while you took me into your own parlor?" He could also give biting answers, as illustrated by the following incident. A merchant one day pointed out to him a man in the street, saying: "Who would ever think that he owned 200,000?" "I wonder whether it is not the 200,000 that own him?" was Kold's reply.

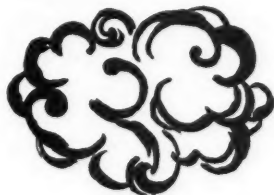
There was a strict accord between Kold's words and deeds; the equality which he preached he also practised. On one occasion he and another prominent advocate of the high school movement, Ernst Trier, were guests in a Copenhagen home. Coffee was served, but Kold declined. "Why, don't you like coffee?" Trier asked. "Yes, I like coffee," replied Kold, "but if I drink it, all the others at home must also have coffee, and I cannot afford it, so I prefer to do without it." Kold has been called a northern Socrates, and not without reason.

He also began a school for young women; and ever after it has been customary to have the young men attend school from November to April, and the girls from May to November.

Of the best known folk high schools from old times may be mentioned Vallekilde in Sjælland, whose headmaster was Ernst Trier, and Askov, at which Ludvig Schröder presided. The latter school was afterwards improved and extended so as to receive the pupils three or four consecutive winters and give them advanced instruction. At present Askov is our largest folk high school and, after its headmaster J. Appel was appointed member of the government, is conducted by his wife, Fru Ingeborg Appel.

At the present time there are about sixty folk high schools in Denmark frequented by from seven to eight thousand young people yearly, principally from the rural districts. Those of insufficient means receive aid from the government for their board. The high school movement has long ago spread to Norway and Sweden and Finland, and many Danes have carried the idea with them to America. In Germany there is a strong sentiment for trying out the high school idea as a means of restoration and reconstruction after the war.

The folk high school movement has assumed broader lines; it is no longer working against opposition. Not all pupils experience the marvelous during their stay in the high school, but most of them will admit that the high school has given them new moral views and added a golden tinge to the daily work, without which their lives would have been but poor. The great aim of the folk high school has remained the same: To give the young people a start so that they may never come to a standstill!



Fridtjof Nansen

By ARNE KILDAL

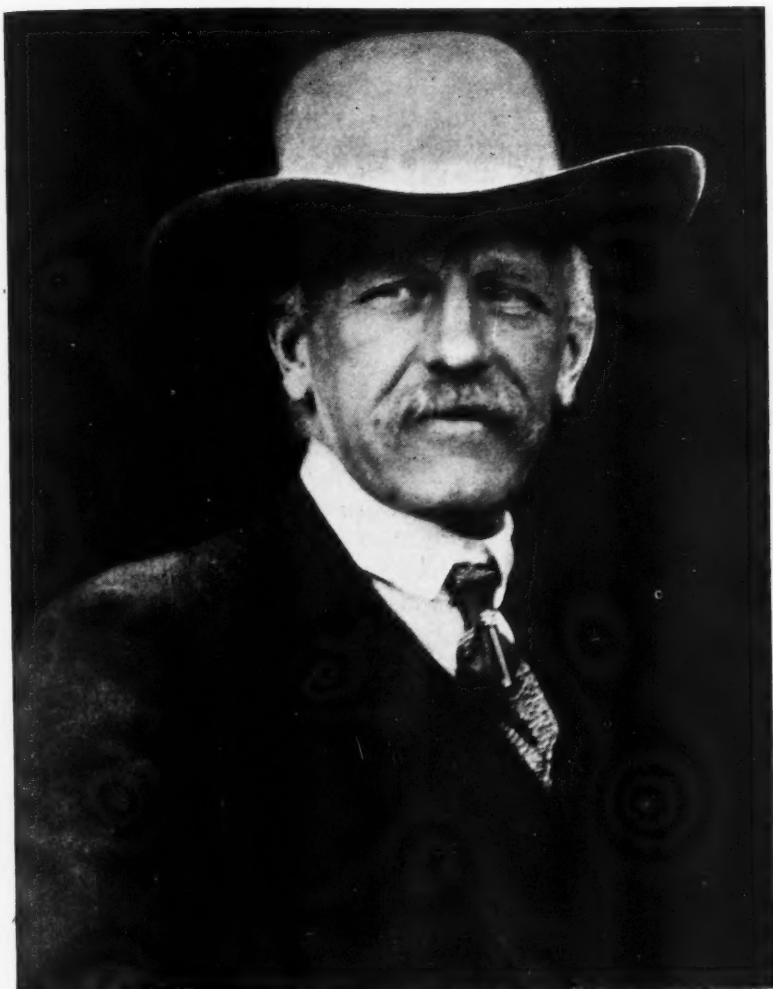
The award of the Nobel peace prize to Fridtjof Nansen of Norway crowns the achievements of a remarkable career, the beginning of which must be traced back to the eighties of the last century. The prominent young sportsman and ardent student of natural sciences first attracted public attention when in 1888, with four followers, he traversed on ski the unknown regions of Greenland, proceeding from the uninhabited eastern part of the island to the west coast. The enterprise was not only noteworthy from the sportsman's point of view, but had in addition a far-reaching scientific bearing, and the following year Nansen was attached to the University of Christiania in a minor scientific position.

Shortly afterwards he was at work on his plan for a North Polar expedition, which was to be founded on the novel theory that a ship frozen in the ice north of eastern Siberia would be carried by a polar current over or near the North Pole towards the east coast of Greenland. Many of the men of science at home and abroad viewed Nansen's plans with skepticism, but the Norwegian Storting voted its economic support, and in 1893 Nansen and his twelve followers started for the Arctic in the vessel *Fram* which was specially constructed for the polar journey.

After the ship was frozen in, and the long drift had begun, Nansen, accompanied by a fellow explorer, left her, and the two started on the terrible journey on foot across the ice of the interior. The hardships they suffered make an almost incredible tale of human endurance. After having reached what was then the "Farthest North" they turned southward and returned on the *Windward* of the Jackson expedition. A few weeks after Nansen and his companion reached their home country, the *Fram* under Otto Sverdrup's able leadership returned to Norway after a successful voyage.

This dash to the North immediately gave Nansen an international fame. The plan of the expedition was recognized as the work of a man of genius; its scientific discoveries were hailed as of striking importance, while Nansen's and his companion's courage, endurance, and audacity were qualities excellently fitted to appeal to the popular imagination of a whole nation. Fridtjof Nansen quickly became the national hero of Norway, and those who witnessed the triumphal procession of the members of the *Fram* expedition through the streets of the capital in the early fall of 1896 will never forget the expressions of gratitude, joy and pride on the part of the entire population.

Nansen's achievement had a profound national significance in so far as it helped to strengthen the nation's confidence in its own



FRIDTJOF NANSEN

ability and capacity for great deeds at a most difficult period of Norway's long struggle for full national independence. It can hardly be doubted that it gave to the struggle for independence an important and powerful stimulus.

In 1897 Nansen was appointed professor of zoology (later oceanography) at the University of Christiania, and for a number of years he devoted his time to scientific investigations which were presented to the world of science in learned volumes of far-reaching importance. In the field of popular scientific literature as well Nansen demonstrated his forceful ability.

In 1905 Nansen entered politics and was influential in Norway's bloodless separation from the union with Sweden. It is characteristic that three press articles which he wrote during the most critical days

of this period bore the headlines "The Way," "Courage," and "Men." The headlines are typical of the fearless love of action in this man as contrasted with the inclination toward vague and hazy words and arguments found in most politicians. During this same period he wrote articles in the leading papers of the world in defense of Norway's standpoint and published a book of facts in English and French showing the justice of the Norwegian demands. After the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden he was appointed by the government of Norway as its minister to England, in which capacity he served for a couple of years until he returned to his scientific work at Christiania.

During and after the World War, Nansen's unusual and varied abilities were put into requisition for political aims. From 1917 to 1918 he was in the United States as head of the special commission which made an agreement with America for the supply of food products to Norway at a most critical stage of that country's food policy; and when, after the war, the League of Nations was created, he at once came to the front as one of the chief promoters of the principles underlying that new world association.

The first task that was entrusted to Nansen by the League of Nations was the repatriation of nearly half a million war prisoners in Siberia and the Central-European countries. He set about this task with his well known genius for administration and careful planning and succeeded in overcoming the tremendous difficulties in his way and solving the problem in the course of a couple of years. A fleet of ships was chartered in the name of the League of Nations, most of them travelling between Germany and Russia in the Baltic, but others making the long six weeks' trip from Hamburg to Vladivostok. The condition of the prisoners was almost indescribably pitiful, and it was indeed a work in the service of humanity to bring them back to their homes and thus in many cases actually save their lives.

A still more important task was entrusted to Nansen when, shortly afterwards, he was made High Commissioner of the League of Nations for relief work among the starving millions of Russia. According to trustworthy reports, 19 million people were threatened with death from starvation in what was once the Russian Empire. Nansen spared no human effort to convince the world that it was the duty of humanity to try and rescue as many as possible of these millions. He travelled from country to country, in forceful speeches making an appeal to raise the necessary financial aid, and he went himself to the hunger districts and organized personally the complicated relief work, braving hardships and the danger of epidemics. During this work Nansen met with no little opposition, particularly from political circles in Europe that were opposed to any help to Russia as long as the country allowed the Soviet rule. No opposition could check

Nansen in this humanitarian work, however, and though it may have handicapped him to some extent, it could not prevent the work from being carried on with an almost superhuman perseverance and faith and resulting in the rescue of millions of human lives from imminent famine.

Before he had finished his difficult and far-reaching work in Russia, a new tremendous task faced him in the situation in Asia Minor, where half a million Christian refugees needed help in the way of food and protection. Without hesitation he tackled this new problem, visited personally the miserable camps of the refugees, hammered the question of financial and practical aid into the consciences of the leading statesmen of Europe, and made the world listen to the voice of humanity whose first call from the days of the Scriptures concerned the help of a brother in need.

Nansen has never seemed greater and more commanding than during these last years when, without material compensation in any form, he has devoted his untiring efforts and the power of his genius to the rescue of suffering humanity. In one of his recent speeches he mentioned that the hardships suffered on the Greenland ice and in the Arctic were nothing as compared to those which a human heart had to endure when meeting face to face the famine-stricken population of Russia and the homeless refugees in Greece. This remark bears better witness than many words to the big warm heart of a man who devotes his valuable life to unselfish and untiring efforts on behalf of suffering human beings.

No words can depict adequately the personal qualities of Fridtjof Nansen. The power of his personality fills the air around him, his strong blue eyes command immediate respect, and the charm of his smile is apt to make an audience devoted to the cause which he champions. His athletic figure and bearing remind one of his thrilling out-of-door experiences, while his lofty forehead and beautifully shaped head bear witness of the genius that dwells underneath their frame. An unusual personality, one might say, which even in its exterior outlines indicates the combination of intelligence with feeling, of head with heart.

In the world to-day Fridtjof Nansen is one of the foremost leaders. And not only does he belong to his home country, Norway, but he belongs to the world at large which has reaped the fruits of his master spirit. This world it was that honored him quite recently by awarding him the Nobel peace prize for his relief work and for his work in endeavoring to promote friendship between nations. And this world will not forget his service to mankind.

The Students' Tour of 1922

By JAMES CREESE

Students have always taken to the road in summer. Last July three hundred from American schools and colleges set out together under the benign auspices of polysyllabic educational institutions on tours to England, France Italy, or the Scandinavian countries. These were the student tours arranged by the Institute of International Education. The American-Scandinavian Foundation participated by supervising the tour of the Scandinavian countries.



MINISTER DE BILDT

Almost alone on the ship after stopping at Cherbourg, we passed the white cliffs of Dover to the North Sea, and the brown, once grim cliffs of Heligoland and dropped anchor at evening in the mouth of the Elbe where Cuxhaven lay, compact and quaint above the green sea wall. Through a morning fog we went slowly up the Elbe and nosed into the intricate waterways of Hamburg; but we were eager to see a stork strut across a Danish pasture, and pressed on to Denmark—over Kiel Canal, spotted with light.

We stopped only when we could go no farther without sleep, and that was at Flensburg.

If our ship had come a day sooner, we should have dined by fire-light on the lawn at Hindsgavl, should have slept in royal beds, and might perhaps have been awakened from them by hooded ghosts. There was an admiral three hundred years or more ago, when Middlefart was a fishing village, to whom the manor of Hindsgavl came by royal gift. He and his sons' sons as lords of the manor expected humility to be the first virtue of Middlefart fishermen and their merchant sons. But there came a banker who would not be humble, and he put at interest a small fund which he said should grow until Hindsgavl could be bought for the town of Middlefart. And at last, when the law partitioned the great estate in 1921, Hindsgavl manor house was paid for by the banker's fund. At least this was the story that a Danish captain told us as we went on a July day to Odense. We were to have been the guests of the Danish section of the Inter-Scandinavian society "Norden" at Hindsgavl.

We missed the admiral's ghost, but a more familiar spirit welcomed us to Odense, where two cobbled streets meet, and the stranger has pointed out to him the house where Hans Christian Andersen was born, and where now many things that knew his touch are collected. Here are his pen and paper cuttings; on his table lie his worn silk hat, his walking stick and umbrella, and there on the floor are his hat-case, his trunk, and his travelling bag. With all these things in Odense, Hans Christian Andersen could not be far away. On his doorstep we heard our first welcome to Denmark. Before we left Odense we were found by the hospitable friends who were to plan for every minute of our days in Denmark and were to carry us safely through every expedition, Dr. Vincent Næser, Mr. Sørensen of Dansk Studieoplysnings Kontoret, and F. T. B. Friis, Fellow of the Foundation in 1921-1922. Joining with these in our reception to Copenhagen were the American Minister, John Dyneley Prince; the Secretary of the Foundation's Danish Committee, Mr. Kai Hegermann-Lindencrone, and the officers of Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab.

Copenhagen imitates no city. The visitor who compares Copenhagen as he sees it to-day with the old Copenhagen of the murals in the Town Hall will see that this city has preserved its profile through the



AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN COPENHAGEN. IN THE PHOTOGRAPH WILL BE RECOGNIZED THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND MRS. PRINCE, RECTOR BIILMANN, MR. HEGERMANN-LINDENCRONE AND DR. NAESER

centuries; there are the copper roofs green with years, the same strange and lovely spires and towers, the dragon-woven spire of the Bourse, the Round Tower up whose spiral causeway Christian IV sent his astronomers, the stair-encircled spire of Vor Frelser Kirke, and the copper-sheeted spire of the Town Hall. In the Town Hall one is especially reminded of this architectural tradition of Copenhagen. Here Raadmand Philipssen spoke to us from the rostrum of the high fest hall and led us swiftly from one rich room to another, through ante-chambers hung with tapestries and raftered council halls.

The history of the University of Copenhagen is to be read on the walls of the great Hall for Solemnities in paintings by Marstrand, Carl Bloch, Rosenstrand, and Henningsen. Above us the students of 1659 marched to defend the city, Tycho Brahe received a royal visitor, and Holberg sat watching one of his own comedies, while Rektor Biilmann and Professor Otto Jespersen explained to us the difference between American and Danish education. After the visit to the University, said *Politiken*, we "disappeared again into the rain."

We came to Tivoli under umbrellas and watched the Japanese pantomime over, between, and beneath half the umbrellas of Copenhagen. No one stays from Tivoli just because of rain. The pools gathering on the pathway between dripping trees shone with a thousand lights; beyond the lighted windows of the bazaar were crowded tables; in the concert hall there were no empty places. For more sober amusement we went on a clear evening, with a group of French agricultural students and half a dozen men from Cambridge, to Dyrehaven, the hunting park of Christian V. Adam Poulsen had invited us to see his company perform *Der var en Gang* in the Open Air Theatre. On one slope of the valley are banked the seats, and opposite is the stage. Through the beeches up the valley sank the sun; gnomes in green dropped from a great beech tree and sportively ran off with the throne to make a forest of the Illyrian Court; down the slope, among the now shadowy beeches, wound a bridal procession with torches. We needed no interpreter to tell us how, once upon a time, a Danish prince won and tamed a shrewish Southern princess.

We walked the ramparts of another Danish prince at Kronborg, Hamlet's "Elsinore," and looked from the bastions across the blue and rippled sound to Helsingborg. The old cannon, which once commanded every vessel passing into or from the Baltic to stop and pay toll, now stands silent on the terrace. Kronborg has a museum appropriate to itself, models of the old men-of-war and high merchant galleons that sailed through Öresund. Frederiksborg, too, has its collection, portraits and landscapes on canvas from which one turns to look through bastion windows over the quiet moat to gardens walled with green hedges; and at Rosenborg there are the jewels and robes of Danish kings kept by one who, but for the missing lock of hair over the

shoulder, might be the builder-king Christian of Denmark himself.

By night we crossed to Helsingborg, and in the morning when a maid (how unlike the Pullman porter!) wakened us for coffee and rolls from a wicker tray, we saw from the car windows not the snug courtyards of the Danish farms but timber houses and red barns. We came to Christiania and our friends were on the platform when we stepped from the car, our friends and the camera men. Mr. Folkestad and Bankchef Nils Parman handed us, as we came from the train, programs printed beneath the seal of Nordmandsforbundet, promising a cruise among the islands of Christianiafjord, sight-seeing in automobiles, visits to the Folk Museum at Bygdö, to the Oseberg and Gokstad ships, and the historical museums, lunch at the Royal Yacht Club, dinner at the Frognersæter, and a reception at the American Legation.

From Minister Swenson we learned that the King would receive a delegation from our group. Three of us, in spite of a taxi driver who preferred to go elsewhere, drove up to the palace above Carl Johans Gade and were received first by a porter who had lived twelve years in Connecticut, then by a naval officer who had been the first of Amundsen's pole discoverers to return to Christiania, and finally by the King, a genial brown-suited gentleman, in his study.

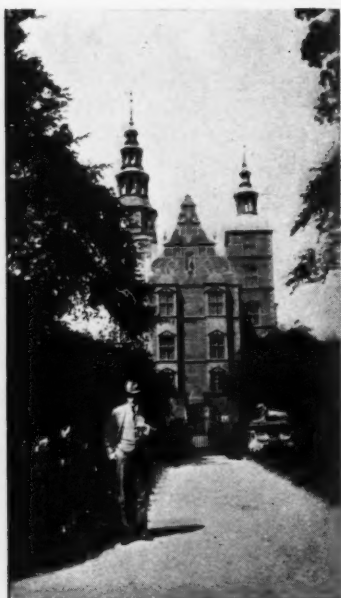
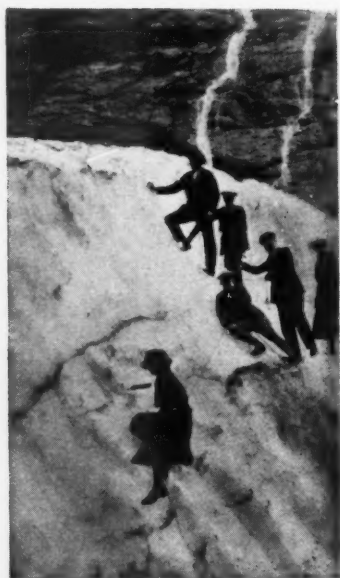
There are no true city-dwellers in Christiania, or there should be none. Before the city lies the fjord and behind it rise the mountains. Take the ferry from Piperviken or the trolley from Majorstuen and you will have companions with packs on their backs and heavy shoes on their feet, especially on Sunday morning. It was almost midnight when we left our coffee cups at the Frognersæter and followed a path down through the woods to the ski leap at Holmenkollen. In the white twilight, it was not difficult to imagine the lake sheeted with ice, the hillsides banked with people, the royal box at the crest, and a flying figure silhouetted against the snow. We passed a silent little church in the woods, narrow and spired like the stave church we had seen at Bygdö. A trolley in half an hour brought us down again to city streets. It was as though the Adirondacks rose from Central Park.

Bergen, like Christiania, is seen best from the heights above the city, from Flöien; ships leave trails like snails across the water, and the red roofs of the crowded Hanseatic store-houses stretch along Tyskebryggen. At the end of Tryskebryggen, still reeking of fish and hung with tackle, is the house of the Hansa secretary. In his office the ledgers lie open, long-armed scales hang from the rafters, and a copper basin waits to reflect the matted beards of skippers.

Sognefjord, Nordfjord, Geirangerfjord, and Moldefjord—these are but more or less difficult names to one who has not sailed for days between the high mountain walls that rise from the very edge of the sea; to us they bring back scenes of indescribable beauty, sunlight on white mountain tops, clouds of mist clinging to the high and savage



ON THE BATTLEMENTS AT KRONBORG

MR. HEGERMANN-LINDENCRONE
TAKES US TO ROSENBERGON THE COLD FACE OF KJENDAL
GLACIER

A PRECARIOUS CROSSING AT THE FOOT OF KJENDAL GLACIER



ST. OLAF'S DAY AT LOEN; A MOCK BRIDAL PARTY



A VISIT TO A SÆTER: A MEMBER OF THE PARTY FROM CALIFORNIA IMPERSONATING THE SÆTER MAID IS SITTING OUTSIDE THE HUT



PROFESSOR WESTERGAARD COLLECTING DATA FOR HIS "SEA POWER IN THE BALTIC"



LEAVING STOCKHOLM: A LAST WORD WITH MISS FRÖBERG

rocks, an early morning rainbow playing in the Seven Sisters' Falls, Aalesund white as an elfin city bridging the waters, and Molde with a distant mountain sky-line, graceful and gentle. It was on a Sunday morning that we drove up the valley from Loen on our way to Kjendal Glacier and little groups of farmers in black suits and stiff embroidered shirts stepped to the side of the narrow road to let our trotting, bobbing procession of carts pass by.

We crossed the Dovrefjæll by the new railroad to Trondhjem, the ancient seat of Norwegian Christianity. Since the Middle Ages pilgrims have followed the road to Trondhjem with prayers and gold for its shrines. In the high nave we talked with an old patriot, on his last pilgrimage to the Cathedral at Trondhjem and then to the ground of St. Olaf's great battle. Our guide was not so expert as the architect in charge of restoration who has already shown the magnificence of the great Cathedral to readers of the REVIEW. The old carvings executed with minute precision and delicacy in the soft bluish stone, the rich glass made now in Trondhjem by Norwegian artists bear witness to the skill of builders and rebuilders through eight centuries. In the Technical Institute on its hill above the Cathedral, Norway is training the engineers that are to tunnel mountains, bridge chasms, design ships for the seven seas, and transmit the power of Norway's falls to the industrial cities of Europe.

From Trondhjem we went by rail down across Sweden to Stockholm to be welcomed by Miss Eva Fröberg and Envoyé Harold De Bilt, Sweden's new Minister to Egypt. Mr. De Bilt told us of Sweden and its people as he led us on daily excursions to the National Gallery, the Northern Museum, and the open air museum at Skansen, the Royal Palace and the Hall of Knights on the City-Between-the-Bridges, Riddarholmen Church, the palace of Drottningholm, and the new Town Hall with copper roof and massive tower lifted proudly above Lake Mälaren. To look from the courtyard through the delicately columned cloister to the lake is to be reminded that Stockholm is "the Venice of the North." No picture of Stockholm, the queenly city of islands, is complete without an expanse of water, a stream rushing beneath stone bridges, a quiet canal reflecting the stately Hall of Knights, or drawing into long pencils the spots of light before the Royal Palace. Ferries and yachts lie about the quays, and we watched the crowds coming and going from them as we sat at twilight in the long-windowed dining room of Grand Hotel.

The reporters had found us again and walked with us beneath our umbrellas asking in vain our expert opinion on American prohibition. Later, perhaps in revenge, they sent their caricaturists to sketch us as we stood before the throne or walked through the tapestried halls of the Royal Palace, and again sent a battery of camera men who stood turning the cranks as we rounded the corner of the palace into the

garden at Drottningholm. In August the Swedish Versailles was empty. It was not difficult to imagine courtiers in silk gathered about the fountain, promenading the tree-lined walks or acting their play in the hedge-enclosed outdoor theatre.

The midsummer visitor to Stockholm need not seek for amusement. It drifts in through the windows with music from a garden restaurant, as at Hasselbacken. We went to dinner there as guests of Sverige-Amerika-Stiftelsen, honored by the presence of the Swedish Minister to the United States, the American Minister to Sweden, Professor Arrhenius, President of the Nobel Institute, and other good friends of the two Foundations. These, and many distinguished Swedish friends of America we were to meet again in the terraced garden of Prince Wilhelm's palace, now the home of Minister Morris.

Our last night in Stockholm found us at Stallmäster Garden in a little room where Bellman met his friends and sang with them his songs familiar now to every Swedish student. In the morning we went to the University town of Uppsala. Uppsala lies along the river, the old castle and cathedral dominating the heights. The American student feels immediately at home in the leafy paths of the university grounds. Two white capped students led us from building to building, showing us the famous Codex Argentius in the library, the mausoleum of the great Gustavus Vasa in the Cathedral, the Archbishop's palace, the restaurant gardens, crowded at other times of the year with noisy students, and the gardens where Linné grouped and named the plants of the world. A few days later at Lund we visited the other ancient university of Sweden. Lund also, with its beautiful Romanesque Cathedral, has been the seat of archbishops. As Linné is remembered at Uppsala, Tegnér is remembered at Lund, and the poet's rooms are kept as a museum. Mr. Axel Robert Nordvall, Trade Commissioner to the United States during the war, had secured permission for us to go through the power plant at the falls of Trollhättan; on a misty morning we cruised on a tug boat down the harbor of Göteborg to the old fortress on the rocks by the sea, where, even in the rain, half a dozen yachts were racing; and then from Trelleborg we crossed the Baltic to stop for a day in Berlin and to meet in Paris members of the other student tours. From Rome or from Trondhjem, we came home together.



University Life in Denmark

By JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE

It is a great change of interest to spring from a professorship to a diplomatic ministership. And yet, for a professor to come to Denmark as minister is not so violent a transition as might be supposed, for in this little land the University and the schools are the very core and centre of culture. Denmark, although so small as to territory—being, in fact, about as extensive in square miles as our states of New Jersey and Delaware—is in reality a little universe unto itself. Here we have the curious example of a small state centred about a city much too large for it. The same might perhaps be said of London as the kernel of Great Britain, but, while London might be too large for Great Britain alone, it is certainly not too extensive a centre for the great British Empire. Denmark has no empire now save the distant and unprofitable colony of Greenland, from which she still hopes for much in the future. The little outpost of the Faeroe Islands, half way between Iceland and the British island possessions to the north of Scotland, is still an integral part of Denmark, but speaks its own language—an old Norse idiom similar to the now extinct Norse dialect of the Shetlands—and must be considered as a unit in itself, distinct from Denmark proper as a study. It is true, the great war restored to Denmark some, but not many of her lost lands in the old Duchy of Slesvig. This section, the details of whose boundaries have just been finally settled with the German Commissioners, is a joy and solace to Danish pride and will undoubtedly remain as a permanent Danish territory.

Within the narrow boundaries of the principal islands of Zealand, on which is Copenhagen, Funen, Lolland-Falster, and Bornholm, and on the mainland of Jutland which now extends from the Skaw promontory on the north to the still German city of Flensburg on the south, one must study Denmark as it stands to-day, a gallant little remnant of the formerly so extensive influence of the sturdy southern Scandinavian race.

To know Denmark one has to know Copenhagen, and to know this great city one must understand its educational life, which is so intertwined with its economic development and municipal character as to be inseparable. Here we have a student world only superficially similar to that of Germany. All education of the higher sort must be sought in the one university centre here. From all the isles, even from distant Iceland, now no longer united with Denmark save through the personal union of a common king, and from all parts of Jutland, students throng to the University of Copenhagen, to sit under its admirable corps of professors and instructors. The student life centers

first largely about the dormitory organizations known as "Colleges" and "Regencies" which provide comfortable quarters for their occupants, either free or at very low prices. The members of these associations are chosen according to their proficiency in their university work. Secondly, the students meet on common ground in great social organizations such as the Students' Union, the Students' Marksmen's Corps and the Students' Singing Club, besides in some other smaller associations of a similar character. I can speak from personal experience of the extraordinary democratic and home-like character of these societies, as I had the opportunity of addressing in Danish an audience of over a thousand in the Students' Union and also of attending the early morning manœuvres of the wonderfully drilled and proficient Marksmen's Corps. In these associations, as well as in the Singing Club, one meets the most characteristic specimens of the Danish student body. I found them not only courteous and cultivated, but genuinely interested in all world matters and—which was very flattering—deeply complimented that our great United States had thought it fitting to send an academic representative to this kingdom, which takes pride in being an *Academia* in itself. The Students' Union is addressed on all sorts of topics by all sorts of authorities. For example, just before my address on "American Educational Problems," Prince Wilhelm of Sweden had lectured on his travels in Africa and elsewhere, and more recently, the well known Swedish astronomer, Professor Svante Arrhenius, spoke on "Other Inhabited Worlds."

Besides these larger organizations, there are smaller societies, such as the Danish Oriental Club, before which I delivered a brief address on "Oriental Music" with illustrations at the piano. About two hundred attended this lecture, and many of the audience were former students, now military and naval officers, lawyers and judges, etc. There is also a Danish-Icelandic Association, whose object is to encourage among Danes an interest in Icelandic matters and, above all, a friendly feeling for the struggling little State of Iceland which, linguistically at least, may be regarded as containing the Scandinavian mother-stock. If Alfred the Great were to reappear to-day and make an address to Icelanders, they would undoubtedly understand the general meaning of his phrases, so little has the Icelandic language changed in a thousand years from its primitive Germanic character. Thanks to the kindness of the present Rector Magnificus, Dr. Biilman, I have been able already to visit and examine the University in detail. The most cordial and helpful relations prevail between the professors and docents and the student body, who, in their meetings, frequently joke about each others and the professors' eccentricities in the most friendly manner. Here one gets the feeling that all are learners and mutual helpers. There is no pomposity and, so far as I have been able to observe, there are no "swelled heads."

The Rector Magnificus, during his brief term of office—one year—is a member of the King's Court and attends, draped in his great silver chain, all ceremonial functions, such as the royal dinners and receptions. The King takes the greatest interest in the academic life and very frequently honors the professors with decorations. It is interesting to note that the highest Danish decoration, the Order of the Elephant, usually conferred only on royalties, has been granted to Professor Vilhelm Thomsen, the great philologist, as a crowning glory to his life of endeavor in his chosen field of work.

Recently, the Jutes have asked the State for a separate Jutlandish University to be located perhaps at Aarhus on the mainland. This plan is approved by the Copenhagen University authorities, because they feel that their student body is now too large, over three thousand. What would they think of Columbia! Unfortunately, the Ministry of Education, which controls the whole education of Denmark, has not the funds necessary to establish a second university at the present time, but they look forward to the accomplishment of this project in the near future. Of the Danish schools, it need only be stated that they are all, with the exception of some provincial institutions, graded to lead up to the university courses. The primary and secondary education is excellent and thorough, as its main object is to teach the pupils how to use their own mental machinery rather than to burden the memory with mere facts.

As to the more social side of academic life among the professors, the Rector gives dinners at his house to the professors and the representatives of the various student bodies who, at these gatherings, sit and discuss common academic matters. Funny stories at such dinners are rare, but at one which I attended, a professor related the following, which was received with great approval and may be taken as a specimen of Danish humor. A patient in a hospital was found to have a high fever, and the nurse was directed to take his temperature. She said to the doctor: "Forty" (viz., Celsius=104 Fahr.) whereupon the patient said: "Give me my hat." On being asked why he wanted his hat, he replied: "I wish to take it off to the Faculty who can tell my exact age with a thermometer!"

It was very fortunate for me that, when I was an undergraduate at Columbia, I studied with zeal the Dano-Norwegian language under the late Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, as, without it, I should have found almost the whole life of Denmark a sealed book. The language here is part of the "little universe" of Denmark and, with it, even if one uses it imperfectly, one becomes part and parcel of the Danish life.

Denmark looks to America for many things, and I feel happy to be the representative here both of our own great people and of America's greatest university.

Sig. Tittoni

Baron Korff

Count Teleki



M. Viallate

Pres. H. A. Garfield

M. Panaretoff

Viscount Bryce

A DISTINGUISHED INTERNATIONAL GATHERING ON THE CAMPUS. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: M. VIAL-
LATE, SIG. TITTONI, PRESIDENT H. A. GARFIELD, BARON KORFF, M. PANARETOFF, COUNT TELEKI,
VISCOUNT BRYCE

For International Good Will

Williams College in Massachusetts has taken a great step toward the promotion of international understanding through its Institute of Politics, the third session of which is to be held from July 26 to August 25 in the coming summer. The marked success attending the first two meetings, held in 1921 and 1922, has established this annual gathering of publicists and scholars as an undertaking of national importance.

The object of the Institute is to promote the study of international problems and relations with a view to creating a more sympathetic understanding of the ideals and policies of other nations. It seeks to accomplish this by means of public lectures delivered by distinguished statesmen and scholars of Europe, Asia, and America, and by round table discussions directed by leading authorities on the various topics chosen for special study. In the words of President Harry A. Garfield, to whom the idea and plan of the Institute is due, "it is not a summer school in the ordinary sense of the word, but a company of scholars living together freed from the engagements of the academic year, sitting at the feet of leaders and pursuing their researches under circumstances most favorable to achievement." Chief Justice Taft, in opening the 1921 session, aptly described its purpose as: "to help perfect the evidence as to the facts bearing upon the international relations between countries."



A TENTATIVE PLAN FOR A RECONSTRUCTED UPSALA

Upsala College

With an endowment which it is hoped will reach the half million mark, the small college in Kenilworth, New Jersey, which bears the name of the mother institution in Sweden, Upsala, will enter the class of its big sisters in the Middle West, Gustavus Adolphus, Augustana, and Bethany among the Swedes, St. Olaf and Luther among the Norwegians. While the latter, drawing their support from wealthy farming communities in the West, have waxed strong, Upsala, depending on the newer immigration of the Atlantic seaboard, has been financially weak. That it has been able not only to exist, but to do good work, has been due to almost superhuman efforts and sacrifices on the part of its devoted staff of teachers.

Upsala, hitherto the only Scandinavian college in the Atlantic states, was founded thirty years ago when the Eastern conferences of the Swedish church in America were weak and small. Many of the congregations were struggling along under a burden of debt incurred to procure a site and raise a meeting-house under city conditions. To add to these burdens by opening a school took a great deal of courage, but the founders were inspired by the same motives that spurred on the efforts of the larger sister colleges in the West. They wanted to provide an educated ministry and to train the coming generations in the principles they held sacred.

In the course of the years, the small college has been attended by young men and women numbering about a thousand. Seventy pastors in the Swedish Lutheran church have gone out from Upsala. Naturally, the leaders of the school have felt more and more, with the requirements of modern education steadily rising, that it was necessary to establish more courses. English has gradually become the main language of the school, while the Swedish language, literature, and history are, of course, given an honored place in the curriculum. It has been thought wise to lay stress on the study of natural sciences, for which the Swedish mind seems to have a particular aptitude. At the

same time a college which aims to prepare students of divinity must give adequate courses in the ancient languages. All this has required more means than the college has had at its command, and its equipment has been totally inadequate to meet the demands upon it.

Meanwhile the Eastern churches have grown so that they now have an adult membership of 40,000 and draw support from a region populated by 300,000 persons of Swedish descent. Not only membership but prosperity has increased since pioneer days, and the time has now come when the Eastern college can expect to receive support similar to that given its sisters in the West. The New York and New England conferences of the Swedish church have therefore decided to give Upsala the "right of way" in its effort to raise an endowment of half a million. It is proof of the place the school holds in the hearts of its students and faculty that the first contributions were raised among them.

A committee has been formed, headed by Rev. J. Alfred Anderson, with an office in New York. The Eastern states are divided into districts each with its chairman, and speakers are sent out to secure pledges. While modern methods of organization are used, the mode of giving is the ancient one that has been tested since the days of St. Paul, each setting aside what he can spare and giving it directly without any kind of "money-raisers" such as bazaars and the like. Donors are asked to pledge a certain sum payable in four annual installments, beginning May, 1923. Special services in the churches opened the appeal, which began in November.

The endowment is to be divided in such a way that 60 percent, or \$300,000, is to be used for buildings and equipment; 40 percent, or \$200,000, is to be set aside as a fund for running expenses. By means of this permanent endowment it will be possible to pay the faculty adequate salaries and thus keep the college on a high level of scholarship. It is probable that the college will be moved from its present site and that new buildings will be raised in a more suitable location, but this is a matter for future decision.



REV. J. ALFRED ANDERSON
CHAIRMAN OF THE ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE

Current Events

U. S. A.

¶ Rumors persist that the Harding administration is endeavoring to assist in European reconstruction but in such a way as not to become politically affiliated with affairs abroad. It is a question, however, whether Senator Borah's suggestion for an economic conference meets the desire of the President and his associates in the cabinet. Senator Smoot is opposed to Senator Borah's plan on the ground that this country knows in advance what the other nations want and is not in a position to grant it. ¶ The definite improvement in former President Wilson's health has been the occasion for a good deal of discussion as to the possibility of Mr. Wilson once more taking an active part in politics. On the sixty-sixth birthday of the ex-President a committee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation waited upon and after extending congratulations advised him that the endowment fund was now nearly completed. ¶ Otto H. Kahn, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in a letter to Senator Smoot, member of the Debt Funding Commission, outlined a plan whereby he believed America can consistently aid towards relieving the European situation and at the same time meet the sentiment of the country which seems opposed to the cancellation of the Allied indebtedness to the United States. ¶ The visit to America of Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France, added \$20,000 to the American Field Service Fund. The amount is the surplus of money received by M. Clemenceau from lectures and newspaper articles written by him after the expenses of the trip had been defrayed. ¶ Associated as John Wanamaker had been for many years with the leading commercial interests of New York and Philadelphia his death caused universal regret and will be felt in other circles as well, as his humanitarianism was one of his outstanding traits. Mr. Wanamaker, when Post-Master General, served the nation with the same attention to business that marked his success as a merchant. ¶ American scientific circles joined in paying tribute to Louis Pasteur on the centennial of his birth. His researches in the domain of bacteriology are too well known to need amplification at this late day. ¶ With Governor John Parker, of Louisiana, taking formal action against the Ku Klux Klan on account of the brutal murder of two citizens of that state, it appears that something concrete will be attempted to curb the activities of this secret organization. ¶ The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America is authority for the report that in 1922 the United States took the lead in practically all phases of aviation. The reason is the general prosperity here, while aviation in other countries, in spite of strong support from the governments, has been handicapped by adverse economic and political conditions.

Sweden

¶ The finance department has presented a budget for the coming year based on an income for the State of 550 billion kroner, and although the general economic condition is improving, public finances still continue to cause anxiety. The policy of retrenchment announced by the government therefore meets with general satisfaction. Not least is this true of the measures that have been taken to abolish the hosts of committees with which the public funds have been burdened. During the course of the years a great number of committees have been created to deal with special problems; some of these have outlived their usefulness, some were appointed to examine into special conditions that no longer exist. All did their work in a leisurely manner, and invariably exceeded their appropriations by at least 100 percent. ¶ The government has now taken steps to abolish the great majority of these committees without delay; others have been told to complete their work within a very limited time, while only the largest and most important have been retained but with instructions to expedite their work and not to have their reports printed but to present them in typewritten form. How drastic is this cleaning up may be seen from the fact that out of 31 committees in the department of ecclesiastical affairs only two remain. After this the various departments will have to conduct their activities by the efforts of their own permanent staffs. ¶ When the State auditors handed in their report at the end of 1921 it created a sensation because of the spirit of unusual energy with which the auditors had gone about their task, exposing many cases of wastefulness in the handling of public funds. This year also the auditors censure a number of lapses in the administration of public affairs especially the supernumerary employees in the patent office, the large appropriations for travelling expenses in the postal department, and the waterfall business of the commission dealing with water power. On the whole, however, the report is not so sensational as that of last year, but it is regarded as of the greatest significance that the auditors evidently continue to take their responsibilities seriously. ¶ Work on the great Centennial Exposition to be held at Göteborg has now progressed so far that the exterior of several buildings is finished even to the painting, but the interior will probably not be ready for some time. ¶ The cost of living is falling rapidly in Sweden, and the average expense for food, fuel, and light is now only 70 percent above that in July, 1914, having fallen about 5 percent during December. Prices of such staple foods as sugar, milk, bread, butter, meat, and fish have recently been cut. The entire cost of living, which includes besides food, fuel, and light, also rent, clothes, taxes, etc., is still 90 percent over that of 1914. ¶ The number of unemployed has risen again during the winter months.

Denmark

¶ After the close of the first debate on the budget, which lasted four weeks, political life in Denmark has been marked by a series of personal attacks, criminations and recriminations, directed by active politicians and men well known in public circles against one another. The beginning was made by former Foreign Minister Erik Scavenius, now national chairman of the Liberal Left party, when at a meeting in Hjørring he accused the present government of allowing itself to be led, personally and politically, by men in high finance, particularly by Etatsraad H. N. Andersen, founder and leader of the East-Asiatic Company. After the smoke of battle regarding this accusation had cleared a little, the Socialist leader Borgbjerg, editor of *Social-Demokraten* accused Foreign Minister Cold of having used his position when he was director of the United Steamship Company to speculate, about July, 1916, in the stock of that company in a manner which was not regarded as honorable. The accusation was proved to be unfounded, although it was found that at an earlier time, as far back as in 1914 and 1915, Mr. Cold had bought some shares in the company which he had afterwards sold when they brought a very high price. ¶ While *Social-Demokraten* was trying to make capital of this transaction, it was revealed by the investigation of a certain war-time project which had long since collapsed, a shipyard at Kalundborg, that the directors of the concern had paid 10,000 kroner to the associate editor of *Social-Demokraten*, Oscar Jørgensen, to be used as bribes. Mr. Jørgensen resigned from his position on the paper and went to live in Berlin for the time being. ¶ Apart from these criminations, which have created an atmosphere very unusual in Denmark, general conditions in the country have developed in a very satisfactory manner. The reconstructed Landmandsbank and its branches in the provinces have very quickly regained the confidence of the people. Like many other banking institutions and savings banks throughout the country, the Landmandsbank has an unusually large number of deposits. The note circulation has decreased by between seven and eight millions, so that the gold and metal reserve now constitutes 56.2 percent in proportion to the note circulation. For comparison it may be stated that in Sweden it is 31.3 percent and in Norway 39.9 percent. ¶ During the month of October the figure for imports to Denmark was very high, 148,000,000 kroner, as against a normal importation of 112,000,000 kroner, 7,000,000 kroner, however, being for re-export. But this excess of imports was in part due to importation of coal and raw materials or accessory materials to be used for the products of agriculture and the industries, and thus ought to result in an increase of exports during the coming months. ¶ A call for funds to raise a memorial to the Danish-Americans who fell in the World War has been issued.

Norway

¶ With great satisfaction the Norwegian public has received the decision of the Nobel Committee awarding the peace prize for 1922 to Professor Fridtjof Nansen in recognition of his work during the last two years for the repatriation of war prisoners and the relief of refugees as High Commissioner of the League of Nations. The value of the prize is about \$30,000, and Dr. Nansen will devote the whole sum to the humanitarian work which he is pursuing with such dauntless courage and energy. His speech in receiving the prize at the Norwegian Nobel Institute, Kristiania, on December 10, was a noble and moving appeal for a renaissance of the old basic virtues of Christianity, the feeling of brotherhood among men and nations.

¶ The municipal elections which took place in all Norwegian towns on December 4 showed some progress for the Communists, who, however, did not succeed in acquiring a majority in any city council. The Conservative party (the Right) maintained its position as the strongest group in most city councils, while the Liberals (the Left) suffered further decline. In the Kristiania city council the position of parties will be as follows: Conservatives 40, Communists 33, Socialists 8, Prohibitionists 2, and Liberal 1. The bourgeois parties have thus a narrow majority over the Communists and Socialists, who in most municipal questions are pursuing an identical policy.

¶ The Congress of the Third International at Moscow endorsed the attitude of the Executive towards the Norwegian Communist Party. The Congress demanded a stricter discipline in the Norwegian party, the adoption of individual instead of collective membership, the dissolution of the Students' Communist Group, and the expulsion from the party of the foreign editor of *Socialdemokraten*, Mr. Karl Johanssen, whose views are considered heterodox. It seems unlikely that the Norwegian party will accept conditions of a so humiliating character.

¶ Major Tryggve Gran, the well known Norwegian aviator, in a lecture before the Norwegian Geographical Society, on December 1, made some interesting suggestions regarding the problem of flying to the North Pole. He considered it possible to reach the Pole from Spitsbergen by hydroplane. It would be the safest course to use two hydroplanes, carrying dogs, skis and sleighs, for an eventual return without machines to Cape Columbia.

¶ Norway's participation in the world exhibition at Rio de Janeiro has proved a great success. The Norwegian pavilion in the Avenue of Nations has been thronged with visitors, and the Brazilian press is very enthusiastic in its praise of the Norwegian products. Several Norwegian exhibitors obtained the grand prix. The Norwegian film shown at the exhibition has contributed in no small degree to make Norway better known among the Brazilians.

Northern Lights

DR. PRINCE AT UPPSALA

Dr. John Dyneley Prince, our American Minister to Denmark, has recently visited Uppsala at the invitation of Archbishop Söderblom. While there he lectured at Uppsala University in Swedish on our American universities; and, on Gustav Adolf's night, November 6, he delivered the lay sermon in the Uppsala Cathedral, on the possibility of Christian unity, emphasizing the necessity of all Christian churches, Catholic as well as Protestant, not waiting for a common creed or form but collaborating in all things which generally affect Christianity as a whole. He spoke from the pulpit to an audience of four thousand people, the first foreigner in a thousand years to speak in that dome in the native language.

A FRENCH GIFT TO NORWAY

France has shown her friendship for Norway in a recent gift of great cultural value. The French Minister, M. Pralon, has asked Director Thiis of the National Gallery to prepare a list of works of early French sculpture of which the Museum would like replicas made. Similarly the University library has been requested to submit a list of French literature. This collection will include thousands of books published during the last thirty years in all branches of science.

HAMUN FILMS

Hamsun's *Pan* has been filmed during the past summer. The work was done at Lofoten and the efforts made to catch the Nordland atmosphere are said to have been highly successful. Hjalmar Friis-Schwenzen acted as scenic director and also played the part of Glahn; the roles of the two women characters were taken by Gerd Egede-Nissen and Lil-lebil Ibsen. Other Hamsun novels that have been filmed are *Growth of the Soil* and *Dreamers*.

OLE BULL'S CASTLE

Although not much remains of the colony founded by Ole Bull in Potter County, Pennsylvania, a Norwegian flag will, according to an announcement made by the Forestry Department, be flown there during the next four years. This flag, the gift of Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, who was recently appointed to the Pennsylvania Forestry Com-

mission, will be unfurled on a cliff overlooking the valley where the colony was established. The so-called castle was located on this crest, the edge of which was marked with a great stone wall, a part of which is still standing.

A SILVER WEDDING GIFT

On the twenty-sixth of April, King Christian X and Queen Alexandrine of Denmark will celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. In commemoration of the occasion Danes residing in England have decided to present the royal pair with a painting portraying the King on his white horse, and accompanied by his sons, riding over the border into the recovered territory, South Jutland. This the King regards as the greatest moment in his life and it is to be depicted by the English painter Henry Cumming, who was present at this historic event, so one may look forward to an artistic presentation rendered with fidelity to fact, and a work which will be highly valued by the recipients.

SWEDENBORG'S MANUSCRIPTS PERPETUATED

The Swedenborg Society has during the last year brought to conclusion an unprecedented piece of work. It has namely had prepared phototype copies of the original manuscripts of Emanuel Swedenborg. Twelve years were spent on the undertaking and one hundred and ten sets of the chosen works are now ready for distribution. Some months ago in London in the presence of representatives of many learned societies, the Swedish Minister and other dignitaries, these copies were presented to a large gathering of distinguished librarians.

SPITZBERGEN

America in Spitzbergen by Nathan Haskell Dole is the history of an Arctic coal mine and its operation by a group of American engineers. It was written for John Munro Longyear, president of the Arctic Coal Company from 1903 until it passed into Norwegian hands in 1916. Readers of the REVIEW may recall Mr. Longyear as author of an article entitled "Spitzbergen: the World's most Northerly Coal-bin." Besides a record of mining operations, this two-volume work also contains history, description, flora, and fauna of Spitzbergen. The Marshall Jones Company of Boston are the publishers.